THE OUTSIDE DOG.

You may sing of your dog, your bottom dog,
Or of any dog that you please;
I go for the dog, the nice old dog,
That knowingly takes his ease,
And, wagging his tail outside the ring,
Keeping always his bone in sight,
Cares not a pin in his sound old head
For either dog in the fight.

Not his is the bone they are fighting for,
And why should my dog sail in
With nothing to gain, but a certain chance
To lose his own precious skin?
There may be a few, perhaps, who fail
To see it quite in this light;
But when the fur flies I had rather be
The outside dog in the fight.

I know there are dogs, injudicious dogs,
That think it is quite the thing
To take the part of one of the dogs,
And go yelping into the ring.
But I care not a pin what all may say
In regard to the wrongs or the right;
My money goes, as well as my song,
For the dog that keeps out of the fight.
—*Philadelphia Call.*

SUMPTUARY LAWS.

Queer Attempts to Suppress Luxury and the Results To-Day.

I suppose it is an accepted fact that unrestrained luxury has always had a large share in the moral ruin of communities, and contributed more than any thing else to the downfall of great nations. The reader of history will recall to mind the luxurious prodigality which hastened the disastrous decline and fall of the great empires of Rome and Persia. He will think of that Sybarite self-indulgence which is a bye word among us to this day, and of its issue in helplessness and ruin; nor are illustrations wanting in modern times where luxury and extravagance carried to immoderate extent have been the heralds of national decay.

"Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

It is not surprising, therefore, that wise statesmen and rulers, warned by the page of history, have, from time to time, attempted to regulate private expenditure by laws, called Sumptuary Laws, from the Latin sumptus, expense. The first of these was issued in Rome so early as B. C. 215, and followed by many others of a similar kind. In the reign of Tiberius, the Senate passed a law prohibiting the use of plate of "massy gold." This powerful body at the same time exercised its jurisdiction over wearing apparel, which was not thought beneath the consideration of so august an assembly. Men were forbidden to debase themselves with garments of silk, "fit only for women;" and it was left for the effeminate Heliogabalus, two hundred years after, to initiate its use among luxurious Romans. For in the early days of the Empire, silk was a rare novelty, and considered equal in value to gold, weight for weight. The Rome which these sumptuary laws endeavored to reform was the Rome where, a few years before, Lucullus had revelled, and caused that famous feast to be spread at a word in his Hall of Apollo, which, for its sumptuous profusion, is a wonder to this day. It was the Rome of a vicious luxury, revealed to us with life-like reality in the disentombed ruins of its sister city of Pompeii, where the eating and drinking, the feasting and the revelry were stopped in mid-career by Vesuvius' molten breath. Years went on, and in spite of the Senate, Oriental luxury little by little worked its insidious way through the links into the very heart of the Roman Empire, until the manhood of its citizens became paralyzed, and the Mistress of the World fell an easy prey to her barbarian foes.

To this day the sable gondolas which glide over the waters of the Grand Canal bear witness to the strictness of the sumptuary laws which once governed the Republic of Venice. And other European States of modern times afford similar instances of less successful endeavors to suppress personal extravagance by law.

Some of the French Sovereigns did their utmost to combat the natural tendency of their subjects to vanity and display, whether on the table or the person. Charles VI., a Prince of the house of Valois, issued a peremptory edict: "Let no man presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes!" Earlier still, in the beginning of the Fourteenth century, Philip the Fair (notorious as the persecutor of the Knights Templars) also attempted to regulate his subjects' expenses even to the minutest detail. Not only was the number of dishes restricted, both at fasts and feasts, but lest the law should be in any way evaded, each dish was limited to one kind of meat only. The King's supervision also extended to the wardrobes of his subjects. No Duke, Count or Baron was to have more than four robes a year, the same number being permitted to their wives. Prelates, and Knights for the most part, were limited to two, while every woman, whether single or married, whose annual income did not amount to the sum of two thousand livres was allowed but one! Imagine her Grace the Duchess or my Lady Countess of our own day submitting to have the number of her dresses limited by law!

But not only the number, even the very cut, color, trimming and price of these garments were arranged by royal decree. Only persons of certain rank were entitled to wear cloaks trimmed with fur, and the breadth of these borders, together with the quality of the fur or ermine, was to vary according to the different classes of nobility. The use of fur has indeed only became general within the last few centuries. It was not worn by the refined nations of antiquity, but as luxury gained ground in more modern times, Princes began to make use of it for lining their tents. In the days of Philip the Fair, the size of a cape, the length of a lady's train was also determined by the rank of the wearer. Lined velvet caps were permitted only to Kings, Princes and Knights. Their cloaks were of scarlet or violet cloth, while those of meaner rank went clad in garments of more somber hue. At times the sumptury laws were very strictly enforced, and we hear of occasional instances in which overdressed ladies and gentlemen were seized at a ball and carried off to prison for setting the royal commands at defiance.

But of all classes of society the citizens suffered most from the harassing, if necessary, restrictions. Their comforts, as well as their superfluities, were suppressed by the jealous vigilance of the law. Not only were they and their households forbidden the privilege of wearing furs, jewelry or "crowns of gold and silver," but no citizen's wife was allowed to use the primitive two-wheeled vehicle which later developed into the more comfortable coach, or carriage. She must ride behind her husband on the same horse when she did not go afoot; nor might she be lighted home through the streets at night with waxen torches in emulation of her betters. Doubtless in the reign of Philip the Fair, the different classes of society strove to tread upon each other's heels, much as they do now, and these apparently petty restrictions were devised to meet the occasion. It is fair to say, however, that the King himself set an example of moderation and frugality. In these days the royal family wore gold and jewels but sparingly, and showed a praiseworthy simplicity in the furnishing and decoration of the royal table.

But neither example nor precept served to check the extravagance of our neighbors over the water. Luxury increased among them, and in the time of Henry IV.—the once simple, hardy King of Navarre—the taste for dress had reached an absurd height. The wearing apparel of this period was profusely decorated with gold, silver and jewels; and it is recorded of the King's favorite, Gabrielle d'Estrees, that when fully dressed she was so encumbered with finery that she could neither move nor stand! One is reminded of a French Court of later date, and of the new made Empress Josephine staggering under the magnificence of the splendid train which her unwilling sisters-in-law so negligently supported.

The love of display and senseless profusion which characterized the France of the Bourbons reappeared after a brief hiatus under the first Empire, being fostered by the lavish expenditure of the court, and once more in the palmy days of the Empress Eugenie. Many husbands and fathers of our own times have had reason to deplore that the extravagance and excessive variety of costumes which she encouraged among her subjects should of late years have been wafted across the channel to our more sober island.

Yet the English of olden time were not altogether guiltless of extravagance in the matter of food and apparel, as the sumptuary laws of our own sovereigns Edward III., Edward IV., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth can bear witness. Possibly the first of these Princes may have taken a hint in law-making from his maternal grandfather, the self-same French King, Philip, who gave these small details so much of his attention. As for our maiden Queen, she had herself the true feminine love for a large and varied wardrobe, but she did not countenance a like extravigance in her subjects. Even the dimensions of their ruffs were circumscribed by law, as the length of their shoes had been in previous reigns.

The days are gone by for interference of this kind with the liberties of the subject. No arbitrary distinction of dress or equipment now divides patrician from plebeian. In our streets and social gatherings today the wife of an alderman, of a merchant, of a judge, of a cotton spinner is indistinguishable in outward adornments from a Peeress of the realm. Her furs are as broad, her jewels as abundant and and costly, the appointments of her table are arranged with, at least, an affectation of the same luxury. Only, alas! the "thing signified" by all this outward bravery, the inward grace of good breeding is sometimes found wanting, and still marks the difference between gentle and simple, formerly shown in the breadth of a trimming, the sparkle or absence of a jewel! Wealth, the great leveler, is allowed full scope, unlimited in its workings by either Queen or Senate. No statesman would now dream of enforcing private economy by act of Parliament.—*The Argosy.*

SHORTHAND IN SCHOOLS.

Advantages of a Practical Over a Strictly Classical Education.

Mr. E. C. Carrigan, of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, says: "There are many subjects taught in high schools and colleges that might as well be dropped for such a practical subject as shorthand, a working knowledge of which is of advantage in every calling. The great and growing demand for the business shorthand amanuensis has created a market for talented youth, and the results of the work in our own schools are ample proof of the wisdom of the committee in adding this subject to the curriculum. The ability to write well has put many a bright young man from the counting-room into the corporation, as is the case with one of the vice presidents of the Pennsylvania road. The confidential relations which the amanuensis has to his employer give him every advantage, and there is no doubt that if less time was devoted to the acquiring of a smattering of the sciences and the ever unsatisfactory knowledge of Greek and Latin, especially by those who only pursue them but for a year or two, and these hours were devoted to something for every-day use the world would be just as well off, while the individual would be much better.—*N. Y Post.*

KAFFIR CUSTOMS.

Wives Purchased on the Installment Plan and Other Peculiarities.

The Kaffir, although a polygamist, never ill treats his wives. But in war the savage nature predominates. All the female captives are divided among the warriors, the younger ones being retained, while those who are too old to work are killed. The price of a girl or an "entombi," as she is called, is from ten to fifteen cows, sometimes more, according to her comeliness. I was amused when I heard that the suitor would pay for his bride on the installment plan, a cow or two at a time. In San Francisco you can buy a piano or a sewing machine on that principle, but buying a wife in the same way was something I was not prepared to hear. When the Zulu lover has paid the greater part of his debt he is allowed to visit his dark beauty. I can not assert that in his gallantry he turns over the leaves of her music of the latest Kaffir song, nor do I believe that the "old man" comes across the courtyard to turn off the gas, but it is the same old story any way. After whispering in her ear the tales of love which the Zulu traditions teaches, he picks up his assegai and sentimentally wends his way home by moonlight, no doubt cudgeling his brain as to how he is going to pay the next assessment on his matrimonial stock.

If a girl be good looking—and some of them really are—she is the victim of rivalry. Not being a factor in the parental authority, she is accustomed to hear that there is a better offer for her than the one her father first accepted. "Antelope Jim" has offered four more cows than "Half-a-Crown John." But as a general thing the old man keeps his word, and the original price is strictly adhered to. When the last cow is paid up, the contract is ready to be fulfilled. You couldn't get any one in 'Frisco to buy a piano or sewing machine on such an "installment plan." But the Zulu arrangement may be an improvement. I knew a man in Petaluma some years ago who bought a horse for which he was to pay in six equal payments and one year's time. In six months the animal got blind of one eye, his hoofs cracked, the botts paid a friendly visit and "came to stay." Before nine months had passed the horse was turned out to die, and my friend Brown paid his last installments on a "dead horse." I thought of Brown's purchase, but he had the benefit of possession, while the Kaffir must pay up all arrearages before he can claim his property.

When the last cow is paid up a grand pow-wow is in order. One of the animals is killed, or an equivalent number of goats. The girls are all engaged in making Kaffir beer or stringing up new beads, and polishing up their brass-wire jewelry. The bride, with her father, meets the groom and his friends at the entrance to the kraal, where all shake hands, and every thing goes on as "merry as a marriage bell."

Some of your lady readers may wish to know how the bride is dressed. Well, to commence with, her hair or rather wool, is done up in little ridges running from one ear to the other across the head until it reaches the top of the skull, then it changes its course and goes up and down to the neck behind the ears. The hair is stiffened with red clay, mixed with palm oil or grease, which has a curious appearance, being blood-red. For a bridal robe the lady has a coat of oil or grease rubbed all over her body, which makes it shine like a piece of polished marble. Her fingers are adorned with brass-wire rings, on her waist several rows of brass bangles, on her ankles iron rings, and she wears a nice little apron made of colored beads, about six inches square, fastened by a few strings of large green or yellow beads.

The bridegroom is dressed, or rather stripped, in the usual way. Sometimes a blanket or tiger's skin is thrown over his right shoulder, and this completes his wedding costume. After a big dinner of roast meat, corn-meal, mush and milk and Kaffir beer, the night is spent in dancing, and the young couple take their departure at sunrise next morning to the sound of Kaffir drum and the blowing of horns. The father and mother kiss the daughter, and with a parting "Cai muschela" (be good), and another injunction, "Hamba gauchela" (go slow), they go on their way to raise cattle and corn. —*South Africa Cor. San Francisco Examiner.*

A PERMANENT BOARDER.

Why Mr. Nibson is Still Boarding with Mrs. Coldsteel.

Nibson prides himself on being a man of nerve; but he is not equal to every thing.

"My landlady is going to move again," he said to Softley. "I have boarded with her three years, and have moved with her five times; but this is too much."

He packed his trunk that night, and in the morning casually informed Mrs. Coldsteel that he was going to make a change and that an expressman would call for his baggage before noon.

"So kind of you, Mr. Nibson," she answered, "to pack your things and save me the trouble; but I will attend to the moving. You will find your trunk in your room at the new house when you come home this evening, and you may leave me the latch-key you are now carrying."

"But I am going—"

"Yes, you are going down town, and you have no time to lose. I will attend to every thing. Better come home early, as you won't get your new latch-key until to-morrow."

Nibson is still boarding with Mrs. Coldsteel.—*Drake's Travelers' Magazine.*

TESTING COWS.

A Good Way of Determining the Quality of Milk and Cream.

Here is a good idea. Everybody must acknowledge the almost absolutely necessary milk and butter test of the cows in the herd in order to weed out, and tell just where the dairyman stands relative to improving his herd. We know the only reason why all do not avail themselves of this method of getting at the bottom facts of their herds is that it requires too much trouble. We have not discovered any way for avoiding the trouble, and a great deal of it, too, in getting at the butter yield, but we do believe that there is a simple method of ridding yourself of nine-tenths of the labor of making tests. It is this, take all the milking pails that are of course made of heavy tin or seamless iron-clad and starting at the bottom mark a scale on the inside up to the top or brim. This scale must, at every fourth of an inch or less space, tell just what the mass of milk weighs when reaching a given point in the pail. Then when the man finishes milking all he need do is to set the pail down on the floor of the stable, and with a clean, neat little paddle pull the foam away from the scale, and set down in a book at what point the milk stands. This scale could be made to indicate single pounds of milk, if necessary, and the figures should at the time the pail is made be pressed into the tin sides. Measuring with a stick on which the scale is made is not so satisfactory, owing to the trouble of having to look up the stick when so many are using it. What manufacturer of dairy implements will be the first to introduce pails for milking with these figures and scale stamped in the sides? This would only give the amount of the milk yield, but, with an occasional churning, this record would be of the greatest value in determining the quality of the cow.

The trouble of testing cows lies in the act of weighing correctly and deducting the tare of the pail, and as every pail has a different weight it is much trouble to keep this tare correct, and then again it requires some little time to adjust the scale to the correct weight, even with spring scales. A strip of glass in the side of the pail with a scale cut on it would show the weight of milk from the outside, but this glass is too readily broken to make it a practical implement for the stable. The scale should be pressed into the tin so it could not be rubbed off in scouring the pail. A little practice with such a pail, we think, would do away with all the present objection to testing cows in the regular work of the dairy. All that would be necessary would be a small slate and pencil hung up behind each cow, or one large one at the receiving can, and the record could be made correctly in a jiffy by even the most careless and indifferent hands.—*American Dairyman.*

RIBBON BOWS.

The Favorite Hat Trimmings for the Midsummer Season.

Ribbon bows have superseded almost universally any other trimming on turbans. An occasional model is brought out with two or more birds' wings set in the midst of the bow; but fancy feathers have had their day for the present, while the growing disfavor of the sacrifice of birds for dress ornamentation is banishing wings, heads and small birds from millinery. How long this merciful protest against the murder of the innocents to minister to woman's vanity may stir the bosom of fashion we can not tell, but for the moment my lady is more than willing to compromise on ribbon bows. A very beautiful turban with the shelving, melon-shaped crown, made of alternate folds of brown gros-grain ribbon and bands of ecru, broad, rough braid running from the front to the back, has the brim overlaid with a puff of brown velvet, and a monture in front of brown velvet and ecru faille-Francaise ribbon; and a turban of navy-blue Milan braid, with the brim smoothly faced with blue velvet, is made to match a costume in a monture of a drapery bow of satin broche in blue and old gold, set with several upright loops of poppy-red faille-Francaise ribbon.

Bows of mixed colors also trim the more pronounced dress-hats. A model in memory, of broad, rough braid in sphynx-gray, navy-blue and poppy red, has the brim faced with navy-blue velvet, and garland-like bows of gray, blue and red climbing from the back over the left side of the crown. It will be observed in the trimming of this hat that there is nothing around the crown; absence of the usual crown trimming is a caprice of the moment. Flowers and lace, or flowers veiled with silk tulle, crepe lisse, or point-d'esprit net or gauze, vary ribbon bows as the objective garniture on hats. Among the most tasteful of the summer hats are those with the crown of black Milan braid, and the brim of rough straw braid; the brim faced with black velvet, a cluster of red silk or velvet poppies posed at the left side, or at the left of the front, veiled with black tulle or point-d'esprit net, this trimming held in place by several small, tight bows of No. 12 black velvet ribbon. A caprice of the moment is expressed also in white flowers. They are much used in the trimming of bonnets, and very colored flowers as trimming for hats; clusters of white lilac, elder, hawthorn, spirea, or some other small-petalled flowers being the addendum to the ribbon bows, or set in the midst of the tuft of feathers which is posed against the crown.—*Millinery Trade Review.*

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, on the 4th day of June, 1885, Carl J. Stoebel made, executed and delivered to D. H. Ettien two deeds of trust, whereby he conveyed to said D. H. Ettien the real estate hereinafter described, the first deed of trust being given for the purpose of securing the payment of one promissory note or bond, made to Jas. L Lombard for $400, payable June 1st, 1889, with interest coupons attached, being for $14 each, payable on the 1st days of June and December in each year, and the second deed of trust was given to secure the payment of one promissory note, made to the said Jas. L. Lombard, payable June 1st, 1886, and drawing 10 per cent. interest after maturity, the said first deed of trust being filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Pettis county, state of Missouri, on the 5th day of June, 1885, at 3:25 p. m., and was duly recorded in book 38, at pages 413--417, and the second deed of trust was filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Pettis county, on the 5th day of June, 1885, at 3:30 o'clock p m., and was duly recorded in book 38 at pages 417--419. The said Carl J. Stoebel covenanted in said first deed of trust to pay the interest coupons promptly when due, and that if default should be made by him in the payment of any of said interest coupons, or any part thereof, when due, that the whole amount of said principal note and interest coupons should at once become due and payable, and that D. H. Ettien might proceed to sell the deeded premises for the purpose of satisfying said note, or bond and interest coupons, with interest thereon and costs of said sale, the said property being situated in the county of Pettis and state of Missouri, as follows, to-wit:

A strip of ground 40 feet wide across the south end of lot 8 in Jesse B. Short's subdivision of lot 5, block B, in Wood's addition to the original city of Sedalia, Mo., being a part of the southeast fourth of section 4, township 45, north of range 21 west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the recorded plat thereof. And whereas, the said Carl J. Stoebel has failed and neglected to pay or cause to be paid, the interest coupons that fell due on June 1st, 1885, and June 1st, 1886, and also failed to pay the promissory note which fell due June 1st, 1886, therefore, the whole amount secured by said deeds of trust is now due and payable thereunder. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the statutes of the state of Missouri in such cases made and provided for, and the power vested in me under the terms, conditions and covenants of said deed of trust, I will offer the above described property for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the west front door of the court house in the city of Sedalia, in the county of Pettis and state of Missouri, on

MONDAY, THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, 1886,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

8-3w3t D. H. ETTIEN, Trustee.